CURRENT RESEARCH JOURNAL OF PEDAGOGICS
(ISSN –2767-3278)
VOLUME 03 ISSUE 02 Pages: 29-33
SJIF IMPACT FACTOR (2021: 5. 714)
OCLC – 1242041055 METADATA IF – 8.145
Publisher: Master Journals

Journal Website: https://masterjournals.com/index.php/crjp

Research Article

OAKLAND LANDSHAFTS OF UZBEKISTAN AND THEIR CLASSIFICATION

Submission Date: February 10, 2022, **Accepted Date:** February 20, 2022,
Published Date: February 27, 2022
Crossref doi: https://doi.org/10.37547/pedagogics-crjp-03-02-06

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ABSTRACT

The articles highlight the essence of the concept, features of oasis landscapes and their classification.

KEYWORDS

"Cultural", "reclamation", "irrigation", "developed", "agrolandscape", "anthropogenic", "oasis" ... landscapes, desert, semi-desert, geosystem, classification, floodplain, geomorphological principle.

INTRODUCTION

In natural geography, "cultural landscape", "ameliorative landscape", "irrigated landscape", "developed landscape", "agrolandscape", "agricultural landscape", "anthropogenic landscape", The terms “oasis landscape” and other similar oasis geosystems are common. As a result of human economic activity, many landscapes have lost their original appearance and have long been recognized as cultural landscapes. As early as 1923, N. Krebson proposed to call landscapes that have changed due to human activity "cultural landscapes."

Desert and semi-desert oasis landscapes have a much broader meaning than the terms "ameliorative", "irrigated", "agricultural" and "agrolandscape". These different anthropogenic landscape types are primarily

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the result of a clear general view of human impact (irrigation, reclamation, etc.) or the general impact of economic activities on the natural environment (agrolandscapes, agricultural landscapes, etc.) in one or another natural region.

The main results and findings

The landscapes of the oasis include not only regularly irrigated lands (cotton, rice, etc.), orchards, but also all irrigation and land reclamation networks, hydraulic structures, settlements (cities, villages, auls, etc.), protected forests. , roads, as well as re-saline soils, lakes formed from wastewater, various unusable and gray soils. Therefore, the structure of oasis geosystems is very complex and not always clear, rapidly changing in space, genetically unique (A. Khodjimatov, 1993, p. 64). Therefore, in our opinion, the geosystems of the oasis can be called neither irrigation (irrigation), nor reclamation, nor cultural natural complexes; so-called oasis geosystems.

Oases are landscapes in which man has actively participated in the assimilation and formation, and in a broad sense it is also an anthropogenic landscape, combining a complex species of anthropogenic genesis and several types of anthropogenic landscapes (agriculture, seliteb, industry, roads, water, etc.). Therefore, it is appropriate to call the landscapes of the oasis natural-anthropogenic landscapes or to understand them as a "bouquet" (booklet) with a collection of several types of anthropogenic landscapes.

In the existing dictionaries of geography and other sources, "Oasis" (Latin "oasis" - the first names of several settlements in the Libyan desert) , Vol. 30, p. 289) is a scientific concept formed on the basis of folk terms applied to it. However, the moisture formed due to artificial irrigation plays an important role in the composition of anthropogenic oasis landscapes. This, in turn, leads to an increase in groundwater levels, sometimes the appearance of springs. Thus, the main factors in the formation of real oasis landscapes in deserts and semi-deserts are: water (irrigated agriculture) and human labor. , is a complex of anthropogenic landscapes with different zonation ”(A.Abdulkasimov, 1972, p. 106); "The oasis is a land developed by producing water in the desert and semi-deserts" (S. Karaev et al., 1979, p. 33) or "... the development of agriculture for many years led to the formation of oases" (P. Baratov. , 2002, p. 149).

According to E.P. Korovin (1962): ,, ... the oases are drawn from the desert due to irrigation, the orange is sharply distinguished by its green hue in the desert. As they approach it from the desert side, they are reminiscent of a tall wall of tall poplar, dense slate, and willow”.

Indeed, the oases of Uzbekistan are radically different from the surrounding desert landscapes in all their natural complexes and conditions. It is distinguished primarily by the irrigation of lands, cultivation of agricultural crops, irrigation and reclamation facilities, artificial forest areas, dense population.

Humidity in the oases is higher than in neighboring areas, groundwater is located on the surface. Oases live mainly on rivers, canals, reservoirs and wells.

Oases are man-made, mastered landscapes, and almost all elements of the landscape (except geological soil) are under his control: the land is plowed, cultivated, the soil is treated with mineral and organic fertilizers, irrigation networks are built. In the desert region of Uzbekistan there are the Lower Amudarya (Khorezm and Karakalpak), Bukhara, Karakul, Karshi, Sherabad and Central Fergana oases, which are characterized by a sharp continental climate

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typical of the desert climate. However, oases differ from the surrounding deserts by climatic differences in air temperature. In summer, the temperature in the oases is 2-30 degrees colder than in the surrounding deserts, and in winter it is 2-40 degrees warmer (I. Borisov, 1975, p. 189). In the deserts, solar energy is used to heat the earth's surface, while in the oases much of it is used for evaporation. Increased humidity and weakened wind in the oases affect the reduction of evaporation (Table 1).

Most of the runoff in the oases is used to irrigate crops. As a result, much of it is absorbed into the ground and groundwater, affects the level, order and composition. This in turn causes other elements of the landscape to change as well. First of all, the water, heat and biological order of the soil layer changes. Hydromorphic soils are formed instead of automorphic soils. Sur brown, gray, and other soils in deserts and semi-deserts are now being replaced by grasslands, swamps, irrigated gray soils, and saline soils. The structure of soils in the long-irrigated oases of Uzbekistan (Khorezm, Bukhara, Zarafshan, Tashkent, etc.) has completely changed. They contain 4-5 times more nitrogen and differ sharply from natural soils.

Table 1

The amount of evaporation in the desert and oasis (in mm) (I. Borisov, 1975)

Landscape	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	A total
Desert	70	120	210	380	440	430	210	110	50	2020
Oasis	40	80	120	150	160	150	80	50	30	860

Due to the proximity of the oases to water bodies, the microclimate and soil-soil layer is characterized by the large number and density of irrigation outlets (canals, ditches, ditches). These factors create favorable conditions for the growth of various plants in the oases. Human activity in the formation of oasis plants is enormous. It creates and spreads many cultivated plant varieties. The main areas of the oasis are planted with technical, food and fodder crops. There are fruit and ornamental trees. Along with cultivated crops, many weeds are also found. Water basins are much richer in plants.

In general, the human impact on the changes in the fauna and vegetation of the oases is very significant. Representatives of tugai and mountain-forest animals play an important role in the formation of the fauna in the oases. The various buildings, artificial trees and hayfields there are places for many animals. Wild large mammals are almost non-existent in the oases; many are animals that live in peace with humans, need their protection, or live at the expense of humans. Among them live pests of many agricultural crops. However, some also spread various infectious diseases to humans and pets [4].

At the stage of modern landscape, certain achievements have been made in the classification of natural and anthropogenic landscapes, the principles of classification of landscapes and their main categories have been identified.

N.A.Gvozdetsky, M.A.Glazovskaya, A.G.Isachenko, V.A.Nikolayev, A.I.Perelman, V.B.Sochava and others dealt with the issues of classification of natural landscapes.

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A number of scientists (A.Abdulqosimov, M.I.Akhtirtseva, D.V.Bogdanov, V.S.Jekulin, N.K.Iogansen, A.G.Isachenko, S.V.Kalesnik, V.L.Kotelnikov, F .N.Milkov, V.I.Prokaev, A.M.Ryabchikov, L.I.Kurakova, Yu.G.Saushkin, D.B.Ugleba, etc.) studied and classified anthropogenic landscapes. The fact that different forms of human economic activity in a given area have different effects on the differentiation of landscapes makes the problem much more complicated, and therefore there is still no general classification principle for anthropogenic landscapes. The landscapes of the oasis are also a somewhat complex geomascoma (geocomplex) in an anthropogenic way. Perhaps that is why their classification is not sufficiently developed.

TV Zvonkova and NA Gvozdetsky (1965) made a typological analysis of the lands of Bukhara and Samarkand regions and distinguished the following types of oases: 1) delta oasis landscapes; 2) landscapes of poor oases; 3) landscapes of the lower terrace oasis; 4) oasis landscapes of high terraces, foothills and conical expanses; 5) oasis landscapes of mountain range basins.

Ch.V.Galkov and N.A.Kogay (1967) in the landscape map published as a part of the agricultural map of Uzbekistan: 1) oases in steep plains; 2) oases in the delta plains; 3) oases in the terrace plains; 4) those who separated the oases in the proluvial and alluvial-proluvial planes.

Later, N.A. Kogay (1969) described the plains and low mountain landscapes in the desert region of Uzbekistan and distinguished oases of different genesis: 1) irrigated lands (oases) in the delta and alluvial plains; 2) irrigated lands in flat alluvial proluvial plains; 3) irrigated lands in proluvial plains; 4) irrigated lands between adirorti and adir.

A.Abdulkasimov (1990) based on the genetic types of relief (by location in the relief) divided the following oasis landscapes: plateau, delta, middle of the hill - plain, mountain-valley, foothill-plain, lake-terrace, desert plain, etc.

CONCLUSION

In our opinion, the above classification does not cover all the oases in the arid regions of the republic and does not fully cover their characteristics. The proposed variant of the classification of oasis landscapes of Uzbekistan is based on geomorphological principles, ie taking into account the current state of geomorphological structure of the territory of special development and arid regions (diagram). The classification of the proposed oasis landscapes is more precise and covers all oases formed in the arid region of the republic. It allows studying the changes in the geomorphological structures of the oases, qualitative analysis and assessment of the current state, forecasting possible changes and planning the work of nature protection of the oases.

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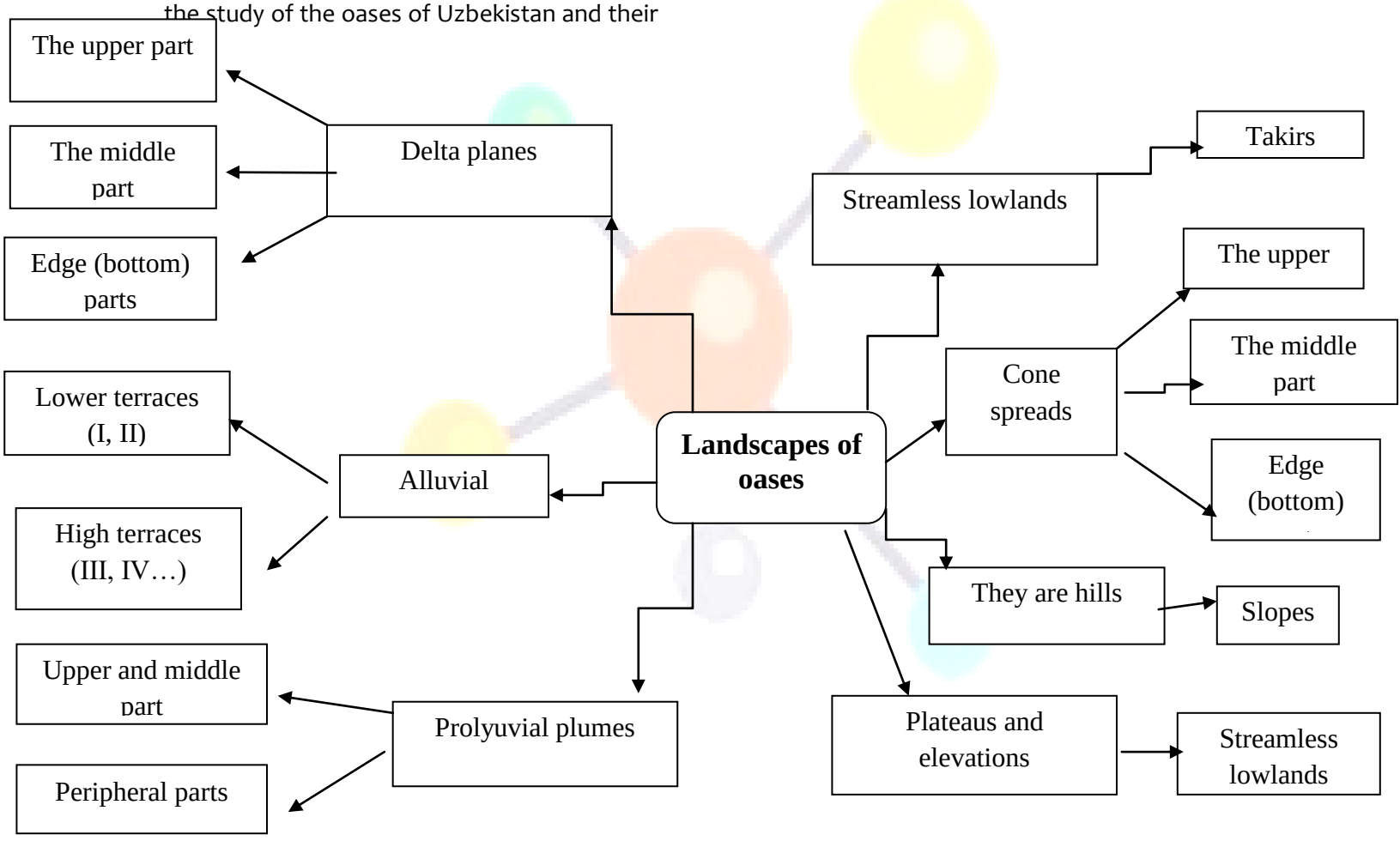

Fig 1. Classification of geomorphological structure of oasis landscapes in Uzbekistan